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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00	" 10 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 10 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 2.45	" 10 "
2.45	to 3.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.		" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30		" 10 "
1.30	to 2.00	" 10 "
2.00	to 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "

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or Compro Order representing Bank
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1914, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

DOWN HILL									
Stations		No. 1 Through Express A.M.	No. 7 Local A.M.	No. 8 Through Express A.M.	No. 11 Local A.M.	No. 13 Through Express P.M.	No. 17 Local P.M.	No. 18 Local P.M.	No. 19 Local P.M.
CANTON (Tai-She-Tai)	dep.	7.30		8.30		8.30			
SHEN LUO	dep.	7.45		1.17		8.45			
Shen Chen	dep.	8.00	4.04	8.30					
	dep.	10.32		4.30	11.44	8.45			
Shanghai	dep.		8.12	4.37	11.49		1.00	8.50	6.30
Taipei	dep.		8.27	4.52	12.07		1.15	9.05	6.45
Taipei Market	dep.		8.39	4.54	12.13		1.27	9.13	6.50
Taipei	dep.		8.53	5.00	12.23		1.37	9.23	7.00
Shanghai	dep.		9.14	5.14	12.34		1.48	9.34	7.15
Yuan-shan	dep.		9.26	5.23	12.43		1.58	9.43	7.27
Shanghai	dep.		9.38	5.34	12.53		2.09	9.53	7.37
Shanghai	dep.		10.10						

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ALLIES AND KOLCHAK.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

TERMS ACCEPTED.

The terms upon which the Allied Governments are willing to assist the Government of Admiral Kolchak with supplies in his struggle for the redemption of Russia from the Bolshevik tyranny, and eventually to recognise his Government, are set out in the following correspondence:

DESPATCH TO ADMIRAL KOLCHAK.

May 26th, 1919.

The Allied and Associated Powers feel that the time has come when it is necessary for them to make clear the policy they propose to pursue in regard to Russia. It has always been a cardinal axiom of the Allied and Associated Powers to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Their original intervention was made for the sole purpose of assisting those elements in Russia which wanted to continue the struggle against German autocracy, and to free their country from German rule, and in order to rescue the Czech-Slovaks from the danger of annihilation at the hands of the Bolshevik forces. Since the signature of the armistice on November 11th, 1918, they have kept forces in various parts of Russia. Missions and supplies have been sent to assist those associated with them at a very considerable cost.

No sooner, however, did the Peace Conference assemble than they endeavoured to bring peace and order to Russia by inviting representatives of all the warring governments within Russia to meet them in the hope that they might be able to arrange a permanent solution of Russian problems. This proposal, and a later offer to relieve the distress among the suffering millions of Russia, broke down through the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the fundamental condition of suspending hostilities while negotiations or the work of relief was proceeding. Some of the Allied and Associated Governments are now being pressed to withdraw their troops, and to incur no further expense in Russia, on the ground that continued intervention shows no prospect of producing an early settlement. They are prepared, however, to continue their assistance on the lines laid down below provided they are satisfied that it will really help the Russian people to liberty, self-government, and peace.

The Allied and Associated Governments now wish to declare formally that the object of their policy is to restore peace within Russia by enabling the Russian people to resume control of their own affairs through the instrumentality of a freely elected Constituent Assembly, and to restore peace along its frontiers by arranging for the settlement of disputes in regard to the boundaries of the Russian State and its relations with its neighbours through the peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations. They are convinced by their experience of the last twelve months that it is not possible to attain these ends by dealings with the Soviet Government of Moscow. They are therefore disposed to assist the Government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates with munitions, supplies, and food to establish themselves as the Government of all Russia, provided they receive from them definite guarantees that their policy has the same objects in view as that of the Allied and Associated Powers. With this object in view, they would assist Kolchak and his associates whether they will agree to the following as the conditions upon which they accept continued assistance from the Allied and Associated Powers:

THE ALLIES' CONDITIONS.

In the first place, that as soon as they reach Moscow they will summon a Constituent Assembly elected by a free, secret, and democratic franchise, the Supreme Legislature for Russia, to which the Government of Russia must be responsible, or if at that time order is not sufficiently restored, they will summon the Constituent Assembly elected in 1917 to sit until such time as new elections are possible.

Secondly, that throughout the areas which they at present control they will permit free elections in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

Thirdly, that they will countenance no attempt to revive the special privileges of the Russian nobles in Russia, and the Allied and Associated Powers have noted with satisfaction the solemn declaration made by Admiral Kolchak and his associates that they have no intention of restoring the former land system. They feel that the principles to be followed in the solution of this and other internal questions must be left to the free decision of the Russian Constituent Assembly, but they wish to be assured that these principles are prepared to assist stand for the civil and religious liberty of all Russian citizens, and will make no attempt to reintroduce the régime which the revolution has destroyed.

Fourthly, that the independence of Finland and Poland be recognised, and that, in the event of the frontiers and other relations between Russia and these countries not being settled by agreement, they will be referred to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

Fifthly, that if a solution of the relations between Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Caucasian and Transcaucasian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the League of Nations, and that, until such settlement is made, the Government of Russia agrees to recognise these territories as autonomous, and to confirm the relations which may exist between their de facto governments and the Allied and Associated Governments.

Sixthly, the right of the Peace Conference to determine the future of the Rumanian part of Bessarabia be recognised.

Seventhly, that as soon as a government for Russia has been constituted on a democratic basis, Russia should join the League of Nations and co-operate with the other members in the limitation of armaments and of military organisation throughout the world.

Finally, that they abide by the declaration made by Admiral Kolchak on November 27th, 1918, in regard to Russia's national debts.

The Allied and Associated Powers will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether the government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates are prepared to accept these conditions, and also whether, in the event of acceptance, they will undertake to form a single Government and army command as soon as the military situation makes it possible.

(Signed)

G. CLEMENCEAU. WOODROW WILSON.
D. LLOYD GEORGE. GEORGE S. PATON.
V. E. ORLANDO.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK'S REPLY.

Translation from French (as finally amended in the light of a repetition of the telegram).
Telegram from M. de Martel, French Charge d'Affaires at Omsk to French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, despatched Omsk, June 14th, 1919, received Paris, June 25th, 1919.

Most Urgent—Admiral Kolchak, to whom I handed at the station of Timonin the telegram of M. Clemenceau, requests me to communicate the following reply to M. Clemenceau:

The Government over which I preside has been happy to learn that the policy of the Allied and Associated Powers in regard to Russia is in perfect accord with the task which the Russian Government itself has undertaken, that Government being anxious above all things, to re-establish peace in the country, and to assure to the Russian people the right to decide their own destiny in freedom by means of a Constituent Assembly. I appreciate highly the interest shown by the Powers as regards the national movement, and consider their wish to make certain of the political conviction with which we are inspired as legitimate. I am therefore ready to confirm once more my previous declarations, which I have always regarded as irrevocable.

(1.) On November 16th, 1918, I assumed power, and I shall not retain that power one day longer than is required by the interest of the country. My first thought at the moment when the Bolsheviks are definitely crushed will be to fix the date for the elections of the Constituent Assembly. A Commission is now at work on direct preparation for them on the basis of universal suffrage. Considering myself as responsible before that Constituent Assembly I shall hand over to it all my powers in order that it may freely determine the system of government. I have, moreover, taken the oath to do this before the Supreme Russian Tribunal, the guardian of legality. All my efforts are aimed at securing the civil war as soon as possible by crushing Bolshevism in order to put the Russian people effectively in a position to express its free will. Any prolongation of this struggle would only postpone that moment. The Government, however, does not consider itself authorised to substitute for the inalienable right of free and legal elections the mere re-establishment of the Assembly of 1917, which was elected under a régime of Bolshevik violence, and the majority of whose members are now in the Sovietist ranks. It is to the legally elected Constituent Assembly alone, which my Government will do its utmost to convene promptly, that there will belong the sovereign right of deciding the problems of the Russian State, both in its internal and external affairs of the Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

(2.)—We gladly consent to discuss at once with the Powers all international questions, and in doing so shall aim at the free and perfect development of the people, the limitation of armaments, and the measures calculated to prevent new wars, of which the League of Nations is the highest expression. The Russian Government thinks, however, that it should recall the fact that the final sanction of the decisions which may be taken in the name of Russia will belong to the Constituent Assembly. Russia cannot in future, ever be anything but a democratic State, where all questions involving modifications of the territorial frontiers and of external relations must be ratified by a representative body which is the natural expression of the people's sovereignty.

(3.)—Considering the creation of a united Polish State to be one of the chief of the normal and just consequences of the world war, the Government thinks itself justified in confirming the independence of Poland proclaimed by the Provisional Russian Government of 1917, all the pledges and decrees of which we have accepted. The final solution of the question of demarcating the frontiers between Russia and Poland must, however, in conformity with the principles set forth above, be postponed till the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. We are disposed at once to recognise the de facto Government of Finland, but the final solution of the Finnish question must belong to the Constituent Assembly.

(4.)—We are fully disposed at once to prepare for the solution of the questions concerning the fate of the national groups in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and of the Caucasian and Transcaucasian countries, and we have every reason to believe that a prompt settlement will be made, seeing that the Government is anxious, as from the present time, the autonomy of these various nationalities. It goes without saying that the limits and conditions of these autonomous institutions will be settled separately as regards each of the nationalities concerned. And even in case difficulties should arise in regard to the solution of these various questions, the Government is ready to have recourse to the collaboration and good offices of the League of Nations, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

(5.)—The above principle, implying the ratification of the agreements by the Constituent Assembly, should obviously be applied to the question of Bessarabia.

(6.)—The Russian Government once more repeats its declaration of November 27th, 1918, by which it accepted the burden of the national debt of Russia.

(7.)—As regards the question of internal politics, which can only interest the Powers in so far as they reflect the political tendencies of the Russian Government, I make a point of repeating that there cannot be a return to the régime which existed in Russia before February, 1917. The provisional solution which my Government has adopted in regard to the agrarian question aims at satisfying the interests of the great mass of the population, and is inspired by the conviction that Russia can only be flourishing and strong when the millions of Russian peasants receive all guarantees.

(Continued in next column.)

TRAINING THE GERMAN TOUT.

PLANS FOR CAPTURE OF WORLD TRADE.

TRADE.

A flood of light is thrown upon Germany's plans for capturing world trade and industry by the discovery of a special handbook for Switzerland drawn up for the benefit of German firms. This manual was printed under the supervision of the Imperial Commercial Office, and was published before Marshal Foch's famous offensive.

Reviewing Germany's rivals, the writer dismisses England and America as "essentially plutocratic countries," whose workmen are deficient in technical training. Whereas the worker in other countries is an anti-capitalist, the German variety is a "collaborator."

WHOLLY ODDERS.

Then follow the instructions to the building commercial travellers:—

(1) You will not launch forth into a country before knowing the language perfectly, and, if possible, without any accent betraying your nationality. You will only be fit to travel when provided with a certificate by your chief, countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce, or by an Imperial Councillor of Commerce. Your outfit should be that of a man fit for good society; your linen clean; your attitude that of a gentleman, with an assured and honest look, not boastful; your language should be to the point and concise, showing all due deference in the presence of ladies.

(2) Do not enter any house of business without bearing in mind exactly everything that concerns it, nor without having consulted the different tracts handed to you previously by your chief.

(3) If you know your clients, do not fail to inquire, in the first instance, about their health. In order to avoid clumsy mistakes, refrain from inquiring about relations about whom it is a delicate matter to speak. Your behaviour should produce the impression that you have no rivals.

(4) Do not fail to let your German colleagues benefit by your experience and your advice. Every time you notice that any of your clients have goods to sell likely to be dangerous in competition with our goods, examine them thoroughly, find out the name of the firm which produces them, and wire your management, furnishing them immediately with all means for making the necessary inquiries.

(5) When you have to deal with an obstinate client, and when all your instructions under the heading of Tact have failed, you must have recourse to more petty measures. You must get over him by studying his weakness. For example, his partiality for good food, or by playing on his passions; offer him a glass of his special wine and a dainty repast, a ticket for a concert or a theatre; spend money liberally on him or his friends, or those with him, or any persons who you think will act as a good advertisement. You will be repaid all your expenses either by your chief or by us.

(6) Finally, never lose sight of the fact that just as your brothers are shedding their blood on the field of battle, you ought to be victorious, as they are, in the no less important battle for commercial supremacy. Carry your head high, consider yourself superior to the stiff ridiculous Englishman or to the untidy Frenchman. As you are better prepared than they are, never give way to these competitors.

The Central Office make a great feature of collecting all possible information about the private affairs and family details of the heads of the firms on which the German travellers have to call. This information is entered up on a card, and will read as follows:—

Name of the firm, name of the man. Take the passage between Nos. 59 and 61, leading to the rue de la Justice. Go up the hill to the right, third house. Good fellow, bon vivant, fond of good food, see him in the evening towards closing time, and, as it is too late to talk business, invite him to supper at Dactwyler's Restaurant; he is especially fond of Sauternes.—Daily Express.

for the possession of the land. Similarly as regards the régime to be applied to the liberated territories, the Government, far from placing obstacles in the way of the free election of local assemblies, municipalities, and zemstvos, regards the development of the principle of self-government as the necessary conditions for the reconstruction of the country, and is already actually giving them its support and help by all the means at its disposal.

(8.)—Having set ourselves the task of re-establishing order and justice and of ensuring individual security to the persecuted population which is tired of trials and executions, the Government affirms the equality before the law of all classes and all citizens without any special privileges. All shall (enjoy!) without distinction of origin or of religion the protection of the State and of the law. The Government whose head I am is concentrating all the forces and all the resources at its disposal in order to accomplish the task which it has set itself at this decisive hour. I speak in the name of all National Russia. I am confident that, Bolshevism once crushed, satisfactory solutions will be found for all questions which equally concern all those populations whose existence is bound up with that of Russia.

(Signed) KOLCHAK.

ALLIES SATISFIED.
The Allied and Associated Powers wish to acknowledge receipt of Admiral Kolchak's reply to their note of May 26th. They welcome the tone of that reply, which seems to them to be in substantial agreement with the propositions which they had made and to contain satisfactory assurances for the freedom, self-government, and peace of the Russian people and their neighbours. They are therefore willing to extend to Admiral Kolchak and his associate the support set forth in their original letter.

(Signed)

D. LLOYD GEORGE. V. E. ORLANDO.
WOODROW WILSON. N. MAXIMO.
G. CLEMENCEAU.

KING'S REVIEW OF LONDON

"SPECIALS."

MESSAGE OF THANKS.

The King sent the following message to the Metropolitan Special Constabulary and City of London Police Reserve after the review which his Majesty held at Buckingham Palace on June 14th:—

"On the completion of your services as Special Constables I desire to express my appreciation of the splendid public spirit which you have evinced in the performance of a high civic duty. Your conduct as a body has been exemplary."

"At the commencement of the great war you, who were unable to join the colours, loyally came forward in thousands and voluntarily took up the arduous work of the regular police force, thereby freeing many of its members to join the fighting ranks. By devotion to duty and sacrifice of your own often scanty leisure you gradually became a most efficient force, on whom your fellow-citizens were proud to rely."

"With steadfastness and courage you carried out the obligations you undertook. You faced the responsibilities of that police routine duty necessary for the maintenance of law and order, and also the perils of the air-raids to which London was so constantly subjected."

"Men of the Metropolitan and City Police Special Constabulary, you have to your credit a clean record of work well done. It is in recognition of such efforts throughout the country that I have instituted with much pleasure a long-service medal. I am glad to inspect you to-day and personally to assure you of my satisfaction at the way in which a man you have served your Sovereign and helped your country in her hour of need."

GEORGE R.I.

MARCH OF 17,000 MEN.

On the parade ground which events of the war have made the most famous in London, the wide spaces in front of Buckingham Palace, the King on Saturday afternoon took the salute of a body of men who have served London well. In the march fully 17,000 took part.

Eight abreast, in compact bodies, the blazers leading and saluting with gloved hand at the cap, the men, "eyes right" when they came parallel with the base, they passed in quick step, a line that took just over an hour to go by—London's Special Constables. They, too, have done war service, duty ungrudgingly performed through the long years that the war has lasted, without the excitement of action, with no inducements of honours and promotion, and with no adequate recognition; it is to be feared, from the public, which owes to them so much. The King paid to the force this signal honour of holding a review on the eve of its disbandment, when certain of the Special Constables pass into a reserve.

It was most noticeable how large a proportion of the Special Constables wore the long-service bronze badge. Many had served right through from 1914, called out on the night of every air raid, tramping their boots in fair weather and foul. Some displayed on tunics the silver and bronze medals and bars of old wars, but the vast majority, it was evident, had stepped straight out of civilian life.

A feature of the parade was the inclusion of contingents of boy buglers who served so finely during the air raids, and whose call of "All clear" was so welcomed by Londoners. In recognition of their service with the special constabulary the buglers were specially invited by Sir Edward Ward to share in the procession. The boys turned out in uniform, carrying their bugles, and formed up at the rear of the divisions with whom they had worked. As a further recognition of their services, the signal to the whole parade to come to attention in readiness to move off was the "All clear" call blown by a squad of boys from the Newport Market Army Training School.

NEW SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

A notice which has been issued by Sir Edward Ward relates to the formation of a new body from the old Special Constables to be called the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve. This body will only be required to do duty when the Commissioner of Police deems it necessary to declare an emergency. Sir Edward Ward will be its chief staff officer, and its members may volunteer for special duties, such as lining the route of Royal and other processions. A member of the Reserve on being called for emergency duty must accept the conditions of service which obtained in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, 1914, at the time of demobilisation. These conditions will also apply to voluntary duties. Members joining the Reserve will retain the clothing and equipment issued to them when on service as special constables. Warrant cards will be issued, but unless the holders have been called up these cards will not confer any authority. Six years service will entitle a member to the Long Service medal, time of service in the Special Constabulary, 1914, to count.

WHAT BERLIN ESCAPED.

One feature of the Department of Interior exhibition (U.S.A.) is a new chemical, 1,000 tons of which were being manufactured at the time of the signing of the armistice. It is a poison known as "Lewisite," named from its inventor, Professor W. Lee Lewis, of North-western University. According to a description published in the Press, one drop of this liquid, poured into the palm of a hand, would penetrate to the blood and thence to the heart, killing almost instantly. Ten airplanes could have carried enough Lewisite to wipe out every vestige of life in Berlin. If the armistice had not been signed by the Germans 1,000 tons would have reached the American front in France by March. The poison manufacturing plant, the story continues, was near Cleveland, and was making ten tons daily. All workers in this plant had agreed to live on an 11 acre factory plot until the end of the war, in order not to let the secret leak out.—United States Wireless.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESENTATION OF LANGUAGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday evening, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the successful candidates of the Chamber's Language School were presented with certificates of competency. The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Chamber, presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. V. B. Parr, Mr. R. Ross-Thomson, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. J. H. Briston, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Mr. A. G. Nolan, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. A. K. Mackenzie, Mr. K. S. Marison, Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Secretary), and the Chinese teachers.

The CHAIRMAN said: Dr. Pearce, Mr. Nolan, Chinese Directors of Studies and students of the Chinese Language School, the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have asked the successful students at the recent final examinations, conducted by Mr. Nolan, to attend to-day to receive their certificates of proficiency.

You may, perhaps, think this an unnecessary and superfluous procedure seeing that the students are no longer school boys, but to my mind the occasion is one that should not be passed lightly over, because every student perfecting himself in the Chinese language is one more step towards the further development of the immense trading and industrial opportunities in China.

It gives this Committee the keenest satisfaction to be able to congratulate the students upon the excellent results achieved, the more so as, knowing something of the intricacies of the Chinese language, we appreciate the great sacrifice of your leisure which you must have made in order to prepare for the final test. The moral reward for a "good deed well done" is in itself great, but your efforts will undoubtedly bring material reward as well, not only to yourselves but to the nation to which you belong.

I trust that your success may inspire more of your countrymen to follow in your footsteps. It is indeed time that we abandoned the idea that the English language will take us to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mind you, gentlemen, I don't say it won't, but there are many places, and China is one of them, where, with English alone, we are apt only to scratch the surface when we ought to be working on the lower levels, where the seams are richer and the opportunities greater.

Now that the war is ended and our young men are gradually returning to peaceful pursuits, I confidently believe that the Language School will receive from the numerous firms established here the support that it should, and in this connection I might mention that, although the school is shortly to lose its present quarters, suitable premises have been secured, and with the co-operation of Dr. Pearce and the Chinese Directors of Studies it will be able to cope with all the demands that, I hope, will be made on it.

At the risk of making the students over-connected I would like to read to you an extract from a letter from Mr. Nolan to the Chamber dealing with the examinations:

"In conclusion I wish to inform you and your Committee that I did not expect to find the candidates so well prepared. I was indeed greatly surprised to find they had such a good knowledge of the spoken language. Not only did they show their ability in the Cantonese dialect but also spoke it thoroughly. Their tones were excellent. I could not find any fault with their pronunciation at all, which shows that Dr. Pearce, the Director of the School, has left no stone unturned in order to make the school a credit to himself, the Chamber of Commerce, and the British Community."

Gentlemen, the Committee of this Chamber sincerely endorse Mr. Nolan's remarks regarding Dr. Pearce. They are deeply appreciative of his efforts, and they congratulate you upon having sat under so worthy a Director of Studies, and also upon your own efforts, which enabled you to take such full advantage of the opportunities offered.

Before presenting the certificates, I would like, on behalf of the Committee, to thank Mr. Nolan for his services in presiding at the recent examination. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then presented certificates to the following:—Messrs. A. K. Mackenzie, D. K. Moss, K. S. Marison, A. W. Smith and F. Bevington.

Mr. D. K. Moss: On behalf of the students, I have been requested to thank the Chamber for the very efficient manner in which the school has been and is still conducted; also to say how much we appreciate the guidance and lectures of Dr. Pearce, who has the happy knack of making a tedious subject of study interesting. I am still on the sub-committee of the Language School and shall be only too glad to assist present or intending future students of the school to the best of my ability. Any suggestions from outside or inside will always be welcome. (Applause.)

Dr. T. W. Pearce, the Director of the Language School, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to say just one word as to the satisfaction which as Director of Studies I feel in having shown that Cantonese can be learnt in Hongkong by men who have been immersed in ordinary duties as well as in extra undertakings. I understand they have been serving their country by performing military duties—yet they have found the necessary time, energy and grit to put into their successful studies of Cantonese under conditions most adverse. I think they have been exemplary, and that the example they have set will be followed in my most earnest hope. As you have pointed out, sir, my friends have the beginning of their reward—the external symbol and sign, so to speak, of their reward—and I am bound to say that, so far as I can judge, the certificate which Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have provided is in itself an artistic thing, to represent what my friend, Mr. Nolan, has put before you quite clearly as the standard expected from the men—competence to transact through the medium of Cantonese all ordinary mercantile business with facility, safety, and assurance. The three Chinese lecturers and I have learned, through experience in the school, how to do the work of the school very much better than when we first entered upon our duties. We have gained valuable experience. Some of the best things that have ever come into my own life have come to me through the medium of the Cantonese language. If you know the language of the people you are certainly in a better position to enter into the spirit of the people, and you can get on terms with them. There can be interchanges of goodwill and good-fellowship that will render possible many things that must be helpful in mercantile as in other affairs. I earnestly hope that this Language School and the work that has been done thus far may be merely the beginning of something very substantial indeed, very far-reaching and enduring in the direction of better mutual understanding, leading to good results in this Colony to those of us who are engaged in its affairs and seeking to do the best we can by each other, no matter the nationality to which we belong. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The balance of the net profits for the year ended April 30th, 1919, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying an interim dividend in March last of Tls. 5 per share, absorbing Tls. 276,000, writing off Tls. 80,000 from Stock Account, paying all charges, and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 770,334.10.

This amount the Directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
Pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share making 14 per cent. for the year, absorbing	496,800.00
Place to Special Reserve Fund	150,000.00
Place to Depreciation Fund	77,333.18
And carry to New Account	46,201.92

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending July 28th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 30 weeks
This Year	\$10,503	441,343
Last Year	15,132	409,305
Increase	1,371	32,038

TACT.

An aspiring young diplomat (says M. A. B.) was being questioned as to his suitability for some position within the gift of the Foreign Office. Asked to state his experience and qualifications, he said: "I have no experience; but, as to qualifications, I have, sir, the priceless gift of tact. Allow me to give you an example. Last week-end I was stopping at a country house, and when I went into the bath-room, I found a lady already in the bath! She had forgotten to lock the door. Did I lose my head? I did nothing of the kind. I merely bowed and said 'Sorry, sir,' and vanished."

THE RICE RIOTS.
NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

The rice riots, apparently, have subsided. No further reports of trouble have been received from any of the districts. Rice stores are once more opening their doors to the public, and the police patrols have been reduced to half their former strength. In Yau-mat, where the most serious disturbance occurred, a number of military men were engaged in assisting to quell disorder, and they, also, have been withdrawn. Although the Government proclamation of rice-control has given general satisfaction, there are many who look upon the prices fixed for retailers as beyond the means of "the man in the street."

The wealthier members of the Chinese community have decided to increase the wages of all servants in their employment—that is to say, those *fokis* who are not supplied with food by their masters. The contractors, too, have expressed their willingness to assist in any way possible to alleviate the sufferings of their countrymen. Furthermore, negotiations are proceeding between the Chinese Government, and some local Chinese for the purchase of a large quantity of rice for distribution to the poorer classes.

Speaking to a representative Chinese gentleman, yesterday, a reporter of this paper was informed that the Chinese community have agreed to pay increased fares whenever they engage a ricksha or a chair.

AT THE COURTS.

Yesterday the decks at the Magistracy were again filled with rioters.

A Chinese, charged with disorderly behaviour, said: "I think the rice is very cheap."

Mr. Lindsell: You mean that you think the rice is very dear? What does he mean Inspector Browne?

Inspector Browne: I don't know. He was engaged with others in breaking open a shop.

Mr. Lindsell, observing that defendant was dressed decently, said: You do not look as if you were a cooler; you look as if you had some decent employment before. Why were you engaged in rioting, in breaking into shops and stealing rice?

Defendant: I did not break into a shop. I saw thousands of people attempting to break into a shop, and I was only an interested spectator.

Inspector Browne: They did not succeed in breaking into this particular shop, on the 27th instant, at 7.30 p.m., I saw a large crowd surrounding the 1p Yuen rice store, No. 4, Taku Street. They were hammering at the door, trying to break it open. I pushed through the crowd and arrested defendant, who was kicking at the door.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): What are you a defendant? I am a burner on a steamer.

What wages do you get?—About \$10 a month.

You appear to be fairly well to do; you are well-dressed—I am only wearing a pair of short pants. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lindsell: \$20 or six weeks.

Four Chinese were charged with disorderly conduct at Hung-hou.

Three of the defendants stated that they were merely onlookers while the fourth stated that he went to the place to buy rice.

It was stated that the men broke into 133, Wuhu Street, and stole a large quantity of rice, clothing and money, valued at \$200. Over 2,000 persons participated in the riots.

Mr. Lindsell: These men look like ordinary coolies.

Inspector Browne: Yes, they are part of a large crowd of 2,000 men who wrecked the shop.

Mr. Lindsell fined each defendant \$3, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, and bound them over in personal bonds of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting an Indian constable at Hung-hou during the riots.

Defendant: I was stoned by my Chinese friends in a Chinese temple.

Inspector Browne: The man was caught in the act of throwing a stone at the constable.

Complainant stated that when he was trying to quell the disturbance defendant threw a stone at his head.

Mr. Lindsell: How did the stoning of the Police start?—Witness: They were raiding a shop and we interfered. The men then threw stones at us. When I arrested the defendant he hit me on the nose with a large piece of stone and I fell down unconscious.

Defendant: There were over 10,000 people in the street, and the constable fired a revolver at them. They became frightened and ran; I, also, ran.

Complainant denied that he fired at the Chinese; it was another constable who fired over the heads of the mob.

Defendant: Yes, and the Chinese got afraid and ran away.

Mr. Lindsell: Well, what has that got to do with you? Six months.

Thirteen men were charged with disorderly conduct, and others with inciting the crowd to assault the Police.

It appeared that a large crowd attacked the rice-stores at Yau-mat, and the Police attempted to disperse the crowd, who immediately attacked them with stones, sticks, etc. They also tried to rush the Police and release the men who were arrested.

Mr. Omer sentenced each defendant to ten days' hard labour.

A number of Chinese charged with rioting in the Central district were imprisoned for four weeks each.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME
TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, Is there no means by which an increase to the Committee chosen to welcome our new Governor could be made? I would suggest a nucleus of 12 ladies of the Colony, with power to add to their numbers.—Yours, faithfully,

ANXIOUS.

Hongkong, July 29th, 1919.

HOLDING UP RICE AT
SHANGHAI.

TO MAKE THE SOUTH PAY.

Pleading that they must conserve the food for the province, Shanghai rice-dealers informed the authorities only a few days ago that the transportation of tribute rice must in the meantime be suspended. However this attitude appears to the official mind, it is believed that it does not square with the facts of the case in the very least.

We learn that a considerable quantity of rice has arrived recently from the country. The local merchants recognize the scarcity of rice in the south, and it is stated that they are holding it up in order to obtain a better market. Conserving the food of the province may sound patriotic and may convince many, but the belief is held that the merchants are really engaged in an astute business undertaking.—Y. C. Daily News.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT AT
SHANGHAI.CHARGE FAILS AGAINST
BOOKSELLER.

An interesting case was heard on July 19th at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, before Mr. Ros, Italian Assessor, and Magistrate Yui, in which Zung Chazung, manager of the Sing Ming Bookshop, Chinotung Road, was charged with unlawfully selling a certain book, entitled "Chang Tsung-hsiang," containing certain matter detrimental to the Republic of China and leading to confuse the form of Government and endanger the peace and good order of the country.

Mr. J. C. Faithfull appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. S. Fleming for the defence.

Mr. Faithfull, opening the case for the police, said the book referred to one of the people in Peking about whom the recent strike raged. The paragraph in particular on which the prosecution was based was as follows:—

"Alas, when Tsung-hsiang lives, then the Republic of China will die and when Tsung dies, then the Republic of China will live."

"If we had no men of Chang Tsung-hsiang's type, China would still be in danger; but since we have men of Chang Tsung-hsiang's type, who is a traitor, a borrowing worm, and whose object is to sell our country, then our country is threatened with the fate of Korea—ready to be kicked at."

"We men of his country—it behoves us to unite, strenuously oppose and with one mind save our country. By what means can the salvation of the country be obtained? The first step is to get rid of Chang Tsung-hsiang and men of his type, such as Lu Chung-yu, Tiao Ju-lin, etc., and the second step is to oppose the outside world. Only by such means can the Republic of China be retained intact."

Counsel submitted that the paragraph was an incitement to get rid of the men mentioned above and others of their class.

Evidence in support of the charge having been given, Mr. Fleming submitted that the defendant admitted he was the manager of the shop and he had no evidence to call. The three men mentioned in the paragraph quoted above had been driven out of office in disgrace and the discharge was approved of both by the Chinese and foreigners. The good government of the country, counsel submitted, was dependent upon the freedom of the Press and the freedom of speech because only such freedom could obtain good government, such as they had in Europe and America to-day.

Counsel contended that the writer of the book voiced the opinion of the people. The criticism was wholesome and would contribute to the progress of the Government. He believed that the police were mistaken in their prosecution.

Dealing with the first sentence in the paragraph complained of, counsel submitted that it did not mean in any way to suggest that Chang Tsung-hsiang should be killed. It was a figure of speech and was not meant in any way to disturb the peace of the country.

Mr. Faithfull replied that the article was more than a fair comment and that the whole tenor of the text was to suggest that the man should be put out of the way besides putting him out of office.

The Court dismissed the charge and ordered the books seized by the police to be returned to the defendant.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flavoury desserts and Meats for August Menus—

ARMOUR'S canned MEATS, etc.

Luncheon Beef per tin	90 cts.	Ham Loaf per tin	40 cts.
Chili con Carne " "	25 cts.	Veal " "	40 cts.
Pigs' Feet " "	80 cts.	Beef " "	40 cts.
Bologna Sausage " "	60 cts.	Brisket of Beef " "	90 cts.
Liver " "	70 cts.	Tripe " "	60 cts.
Spaghetti & Chili " "	25 cts.	Sandwich Dainties " "	35 cts.

HORS D'OEUVRE

Milan Salami Sausage per lb.	\$1.
Mortadella " "	\$1.20
Summer " "	\$1.

FRUITS

Apricots... per tin	55 cts.	White Cherries per tin	70 cts.
Bartlett Pears " "	60 cts.	Cling Peaches " "	60 cts.
Egg Plums " "	50 cts.	Greengages " "	50 cts.

TONGUES

Ox Tongues in tins	\$1.50 1.75 2.25 2.75 each.
" " Glass...	\$2.50 each.
Lamb and Lunch Tongues	90 cts. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Pianos
for
Hire

\$10 per Month

Robinson's

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier St. Telephone 1174.
Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

Have a good assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

RAINCOATS

including

MATTAMAC \$15.00 each.

SILK OILSKINS & SOUTHWESTERS.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

UMBRELLAS

We have just unpacked a selection of Umbrellas covered in good quality Silks on natural sticks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
COMPETENT TYPIST, STENO-TYPIST
preferred.
Apply stating salary required.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon. [107]

MARINE INSURANCE.

AN Old Established "BRITISH"
INSURANCE COMPANY desires
Representation by Firm, British or
American, that have or can influence
business.
Apply in first instance.
Box 1048,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1048]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from
October 1st, 1919. No. 56, THE PEAK,
(End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water
throughout. Double Grass Tennis Court
with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.
Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings.
[1049]

FINANCIAL PAPER.

A CLEVER and RELIABLE MAN with
an intimate knowledge of News
paper enterprise is wanted to represent one
of Scandinavia's greatest and appreciated
financial papers.
The concerned must be able to call on all
greater Banks and money-institutes and
trading firms to obtain both advertisements
and editorial articles. This paper is printed
in English and Danish. Please apply to
Director at BINUS LARSEN, København,
gade 28, Copenhagen, Denmark. References
wanted. [1036]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50. [1036]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [76]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY, July 31st, 1919,
at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-
chairs, Curious, Crockery and Glassware,
Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,
Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels,
Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat
Stands and a long line of Sundries.
Also
1 Fine Piano by M. F. Rachals & Co.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from H.
F. O. CARRUTHERS, Esq., will sell by
Public Auction, on FRIDAY, August 1st,
1919, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 6, Morrison Hill.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders,
Overmantels, Brass Ornaments, Sofa, Easy
Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining
Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat
Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet,
Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware,
Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets,
Clocks, Marble-top Wash-stands, Cooking
Stove, Cutlery, Toilet-Pots, Electric-Rooming
Lamps, Cabinets, Side-boards and a long
line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1048]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the
months ending 30th June, 1919, will be
PAID BY on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both
days inclusive, during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1025]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND OF NINE
PENCE per Share on account of the year
1919, has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be payable on and
after MONDAY, the 25th day of August,
1919, to Shareholders on the Register on
MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1919,
and will be paid to Shareholders on the
Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the
exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 28th, 1919. [1043]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above
Company to announce that new
shares will be issued at par to shareholders
on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of
ONE new share for every TWO old shares,
fractions being disregarded.
Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should
deposit their holdings not later than the 9th
August, 1919, accompanied by payment of
the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new
share claimed, with their Bankers who will
stamp the warrants on the face thereof with
the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."
Registered shareholders should pay to their
Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for
each new share claimed, not later than the
9th August, 1919.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1034]

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR
SALE.

Known as
THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING
PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or
Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty four
persons, including Automatic Organ worked
by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with
Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor
and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting
Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing
Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic
Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery
with set of diverse Targets, Punching or
Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and
Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors
and a Cinema Tent.
The Above is to be seen in Singapore and
to be sold as a whole for immediate
delivery.
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars
to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE &
COMPANY, 87, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [939]

AGENCY WANTED.

RAW SI'K for LYONS. Old and
serious Firm desires to act as Agent
for Firm of CANTON and SHANGHAI New
Silk Exporters. Very good connections.
Highest references and guarantees (Hong-
kong and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
and others).
MUGGIANI & BERTHOLON,
14, Rue Desirée, Lyon. [1023]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[923]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart
Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [937]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE
PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing
3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold
Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and
Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Possession July 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"E.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "SUDEGAURA MARU"
Arrived Hongkong on July 23th, 1919,
From BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 23th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "NAGOYA"

Arrived Hongkong on July 28th, 1919.

From LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 28th, 1919. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from aboveports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed and at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by July 30th, will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival;
otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1037]

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CANTON, HANKOW,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about JULY
30th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel R.S. NANKIN for MARSEILLES and
LONDON secured before departure from
Hongkong.
Bills and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
re-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.
Cargo will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
29, Des Vaux Road Central.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.

48, MONTGOMERY HILL ROAD.

[51]

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. 616.

[12]

BIRTH.

OZORIO.—On July 26th, 1919, to Mr. and
Mrs. J. GRACA OZORIO, a son. [1048]

MARRIAGE.

PAGE—HAGEN.—At Holy Trinity Cathed-
ral, Shanghai, on July 19th, by the
Very Rev. Dean Walker, assisted by
the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.,
HENRY PAGE of Shanghai, to Mrs. A.
F. HAGEN, of Tientsin.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 30TH, 1919.

THE ADDRESS TO THE
NEW GOVERNOR.

The public meeting held at the Theatre
Royal, on Monday evening, "in connection
with" the proposed address of welcome
to the Governor-designate of Hongkong
marks the parting of the ways. As the
Chairman, the Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER,
C.M.G., explained, the usual local pro-
cedure was followed both in convening
the original meeting of unofficial members
of the Executive and Legislative Councils,
which took place in his office, and in
inviting "a few representative members
of the community" to assist in drafting
the address. That procedure, however, is
out of date; it belongs to a bygone age.
The day of democracy has dawned, and
with the spread of education, people are
no longer content that others should
act in their name without troubling to
consult them. To say that the address
would have been finally submitted for the
approval of the whole community does
not meet this objection. Even if it were
intended to hold a public meeting for this
purpose it was a case of putting the
cart before the horse. No effective
criticism would have been possible at
that stage or in those circumstances, for
there are very few who can properly
criticise at a moment's notice a document
which they have never seen before. If
the preparation of an address were as
simple a matter as that, the Chairman
would not have thought it necessary,
surely, to urge the sub-committee "to
get busy as early as possible." The only

way of giving the public an adequate
opportunity of inserting any amendments
would have been to publish the address
some days before the date for which the
public meeting to discuss it was convened,
and that, we think, would itself have
been a departure from the "usual practice."
An excellent address could be
prepared, of course, by leaving the
drafting to one man, subject to the
scrutiny of two or three others. Prob-
ably some such course as this will be
followed, and the general committee will
merely give a more or less formal endorse-
ment. The public, however, will now be
perfectly satisfied because those to whom
the task has been entrusted have received
their warrant. This is true even of those
who were originally chosen, for they have
been retained with the tacit consent of
the meeting. As we said when first we
referred to this subject last week, no ob-
jection could be raised to these gentlemen,
the majority of whom would have been
reinstated if it had been thought proper
to go through the formality of proposing
them afresh for election instead of adopt-
ing the alternative of accepting, without
question, unlimited additions to their
number. It was, in short, not a question
of personalities but of principle. That
is why there was such a surprisingly
good attendance. At the same time
we do not think it will be denied
that the Committee, as now con-
stituted, has been very considerably
strengthened. The thirty-six additional
members represent all classes and all
races. By a coincidence, they are about
equally divided between Europeans and
Orientals, and this proportion has been
strictly maintained in the selection of the
sub-committee. The result cannot fail to
be gratifying to Sir REGINALD STUBBS, for
instead of a perfunctory welcome being
extended to him by a score of gentlemen
nominally acting on behalf of the inhabi-
tants of the Colony, he will know now that
the whole community has actively united
to pay him a compliment. It only re-
mains to express the hope that the address
will not consist merely of stereotyped
banalities. The members of the Committee
of the Constitutional Reform Association
should see that it contains some indication
of popular aspirations. These, it is
reasonable to expect, His EXCELLENCY,
being a comparatively young man and in
recent touch with affairs at Home, will
examine with a clear eye, undimmed by
the film of prejudice which is apt to form
after long absence from the centres of
life and movement.

It is reported that hundreds a day are
dying of cholera in and around Foochow.

Mr. H. S. Lindsay has left the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, to
join Mr. H. F. Bell as an exchange
broker.

The total output of the Kailan Mining
Administration's mines for the week end-
ing July 12th amounted to 75,611 tons and
the sales to 82,859 tons.

Lieut.-Col. D. Douglas Young, Royal
Canadian Dragoons, is leaving Shanghai
on special work connected with the British
Military Mission in Siberia.

It is reported that plans drawn by Dr.
Niwa, a well-known engineer, for the
expansion of Yokohama harbour, will be
adopted by that City, the work being
estimated at ¥15,000,000.

There is great activity in mining,
especially coal, (according to the *North
China Daily Mail*), and it is estimated
that the production of coal in Shantung
next year will be over 500,000 tons more
than this year.

A veteran of the Far East, Dr. J. S.
Gale, of Seoul, has just left for Home
accompanied by Mrs. Gale and two child-
ren. He came to Korea in 1899, and since
then has made a name for himself as an
authority on affairs Korean.

Report credits General Pao of Heilung-
kiang with having amassed a fortune of
Yen 3,000,000 during his one year's tenure
of office (says the *P. and T. Times*). His
proposed transfer is picturesquely describ-
ed as the replacing of a tame tiger by a
hungry wolf.

A partner in a Chinese firm was charged
at the Magistracy, yesterday, with em-
bezzling \$600 and with falsifying the
books of the firm. Mr. J. H. Gardiner
appeared for the prosecution and applied
for a remand, which was granted, bail
being fixed at \$500.

According to Capt. Luxmore, of the
Australian Infantry, who was in charge
of the Germans deported from China by
the *Aitree*, the deportees intend to get
naturalised in some neutral country, say
Denmark, as speedily as possible and
then return to the Far East.

At the request of the Dutch Minister
it is understood that the Chinese Govern-
ment has decided to accord more favour-
able treatment to the enemy subjects in
China, (states the *Peking Leader*). Each
of them will be given a suit of summer
clothes, and the salaries of those in the
employment of official organs will be paid
in cash beginning from the present month.

The following cases of communicable
diseases were reported in the Colony
during the week which ended on Satur-
day:—Bubonic plague, 5 (6 deaths);
cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (4 deaths); enteric
fever, 4; and cholera, 1 (1 death). Two
cases (two deaths) of cholera and one
case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever
were reported on Sunday and Monday.

The Kobe municipal authorities have
completed the purchase of 20,000 tatso of
land at Nagatamura near Hyogo, for the
erection of 800 dwelling houses toward the
solution of the housing problem, which is
one of the most serious that Kobe has
ever met. The plan is for the erection of
buildings on the apartment method, the
programme providing for five tenements
in each block, each having private en-
trances. The rent for upper tenements
will be ¥11 and for downstairs ¥7 per
month. Ample roads and passages to
provide sanitary conditions are part of
the plan, and there will be a play-ground,
bath house and barber shop for each
locality.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the
Military Hospital on Monday by the
No. 27 Company R.A.M.C., who held their
entertainment then in connection with the
Peace Celebrations. The first event of the
evening should have been a Tennis tourna-
ment, but this had to be postponed owing
to the unsettled weather. The next item
on the programme was a whist-drive com-
mencing at 8 p.m. At 7.30 an interval was
announced, and the Company adjourned
to dinner. Shortly after 8.30 the whist-
drive was resumed, and continued until
9.30. The first prize was won by
Cpl. Ricks and the second by
Sergeant Pitt. The remainder of the
evening was devoted to a smoking
concert. Shortly before midnight a
hearty vote of thanks was passed to the
Hongkong Peace Celebration Committee
for kindly providing the funds, after
which the Company drank the health of
the King.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams have been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

9.30 p.m., July 25th.
Typhoon in about 11 deg. Long. E. and
18 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern
Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, mov-
ing N. of N.E.E.
Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam,
moving W.N.W.

CANTON NEWS.

July 29th.

ENEMY PROPERTIES.
It is reported that a godown and pier,
which formerly belonged to the Hamburg-
America Line in Canton were sold by
public auction, yesterday, to a British
firm for \$275,000.

It is reported that, with a view to con-
clude the sale of enemy properties, the
authorities are taking steps to have the
German gunboat *Tungtuo* sold as soon as
possible.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.
Following upon the first fight, which
took place in the Provincial Assembly on
July 25th, it appears that a similar fight
occurred yesterday, when the two Speakers
called a meeting for the same time. The
second fight appears to have been more
serious than the first, for a number of
members were seriously injured and taken
to hospital. The matter is to be brought
before the Civil Court, where the pugna-
cious members will be prosecuted.

THE TRAMWAY.
It is stated that the contractor who has
undertaken the construction of a tramway
on the new roads in Canton has asked the
Municipal Council that the new roads
may be completed within 8 months. The
contractor is allowed 8 months to complete
the construction of the tramway. Certain
advances are to be paid to the Municipal
Council for the building of the roads, so
that the construction of the tramway may
be commenced shortly.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Commander Shum Hung-ying (a
Kwangsi leader) has ordered all his forces
in Canton to make ready to move to an
unknown destination (believed to be
Kwangsi).

Commander Ma-chai (a Kwangsi
leader) has sent three battalions of
Kwangsi troops to the north borders by
the Tsuchin's orders. It is said that Ma's
troops are being sent to watch the Yunnan
troops in this locality.

Commander Chan Kwang-ming tele-
graphed to the Military Government,
yesterday, stating that he is about to send
20 battalions of his forces from Fokien to
Canton, to be re-organised by the Military
Government. The rest of his army (about
120 battalions) will follow.

The military situation in the province
is not clear, and it is not known why
troops are seen moving from place to
place. These movements are causing un-
easiness among the people.

GENERAL LUK'S PEACE PROPOSALS.
With reference to General Luk Wing-
tung's separate peace proposal to the Peking
Government, we learn that Luk has
telegraphed to Peking that he will have
all affairs in the provinces of Kwangtung
and Kwangsi settled according to the
Peking Government's orders. The first
step for compliance with the Peking
order is the demobilisation of the armies,
and Luk has therefore ordered all his
troops (about 20 battalions) to be de-
mobilised at once.

The Kwangsi Tsuchin, Tam Ho-ming,
has also ordered the leaders in Kwangsi
to reduce their armies to a minimum, as
there is not sufficient money to support
the present force.

PREMIER INTERVENING IN THE COAL STRIKE:

THE PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

PEACE TREATY PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS:

LORD CURZON ON THE EX-KAISER.

BRITISH NAVY MUST BE "EFFICIENT AND SUFFICIENT."

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LABOUR.

PREMIER INTERVENING IN THE COAL STRIKE.

London, July 24th.
Mr. Lloyd George is now actively intervening in the coal strike.
He was interviewed by leading coal-owners at Downing Street last night.

COAL SHORTAGE BEING FELT IN LONDON.

London, July 24th.
The coal shortage is beginning to be felt in London. The Controller has announced that no household will be allowed more than 2 cwt. weekly.

RAILWAY SERVICES TO BE REDUCED.

The Railway Executive has ordered railway managers to prepare for a possible reduction of 20 per cent. of all passenger and goods services from Monday. Holiday-makers have been warned of the danger of being stranded. Race "specials" in Derbyshire and Nottingham.

STRIKE IN DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM.

London, July 24th.
Thirty thousand men have struck work in Derbyshire and Nottingham, while 200,000 textile workers were idle in Leeds by the end of the week.
A mob of 3,000, in the Wigan district, forced the closing of the pits.

Troops are arriving in the disturbed districts, but it is emphasised that they are solely employed in protecting the pump workers.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING SUSPENDED.

London, July 24th.
The strike among port workers in Liverpool has resulted in the stoppage of traffic. Two hundred ships, including the *Olympic*, are imprisoned in the docks.
"GOVERNMENT WOULD USE THEIR WHOLE FORCE."

London, July 24th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the coal situation was not changed, except for the increase of strikers in Nottingham.

The Government had made it clear to the Miners' Executive in regard to piece rates, that the Sankey Report must be adhered to, and an average of 10 per cent. must be the basis of arrangement.

GOVERNMENT DOING THEIR BEST.
The Government was doing their best to deal with the industrial situation. They were well aware that a number of people—not very large—were aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political system, and doing their best to foment discontent.

The Government would use their whole force to protect the people from any undue pressure (Cheers) and would do whatever seemed effective in regard to the agitators.

STEPS AGAINST PROFITEERING.
In regard to profiteering, the Government would take whatever action was possible before the Committee appointed to consider the situation had reported.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT DOWNING STREET.
London, July 24th.

A conference between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir R. Horne, and Sir Auckland Geddes (representing the Government) and the Executive of the Miners' Federation, at Downing Street, lasted 2½ hours.

An agreed statement, subsequently issued, states that the Government made an offer on a new basis for piece-rate wages in accordance with a ten per cent. reduction of the output, under the Sankey Report, by which workers will not suffer loss of earnings.
The Federation agreed to consider the offer.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 24th.
In the House of Lords, the Peace Treaty passed all its stages unanimously.

LORD CURZON ON THE EX-KAISER.

London, July 24th.
During the second reading of the Peace Treaty, Lord Curzon disagreed with the view that the trial of the ex-Kaiser might attract support to him. Comparing the ex-Kaiser with the condemned sovereigns of history, he said that there was something picturesque about Charles I., something grand, almost heroic, in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon, but the man who was not only guilty of the war's atrocities but had ignominiously fled the country immediately it was in difficult circumstances was the man who could not be imagined as the hero or the martyr.

His presence just over the German border might be a political danger. All the Allies believed that the ex-Emperor, more than any individual, was responsible for the shocking breach of faith by which the war began. He, more than any man, was responsible for the terrible crimes disfiguring the war. Upon his shoulders for evermore rested the burden of appalling calamity which had overtaken the world.

The ex-Kaiser had hitherto always emphasised his commanding nature and his position. It was difficult from the tenor of his speeches to estimate whether he regarded himself as a special protégé of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under his special patronage. Such a man ought to be tried and judged, and, if found guilty, be punished.

The difficulties of holding the trial had been exaggerated. The final decision as regards the place of trial had been taken. If it took place in Britain, it did not follow that London would be the place selected.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

PASSES THROUGH THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 24th.
In the House of Lords, the Anglo-French Treaty Bill passed all its stages, without discussion, amid cheers.

LATE.
Lord Curzon said that France had bitter experience of this war; also, on more than one previous occasion, that her Eastern frontiers were singularly defenceless. She had seen them without overrun by the forces of a powerful enemy.

In the future, the League of Nations would provide protection against such an outrage, but, for the moment, the League was not finally and firmly constituted. Therefore, France desired the protection which the Treaty afforded.

The real test of the Treaty was whether it was an instrument leading to the peace of Europe and the world. He expressed the opinion that no one could hesitate to answer affirmatively. He was pleased, almost surprised, at the absolute unanimity with which this very great undertaking was accepted by every section of public opinion in this country. (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE TO BE EXTENDED TO MANDATED TERRITORY.

London, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it initiated a system of colonial preference.

Mr. J. W. Wilson likewise objected to the extension of preference to the mandated territories.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying, declared that it was not proposed that we should take for ourselves, in the mandated country, any advantage which would not be open to any other members of the League of Nations, but, in respect of the mandated territories, we would give them, in our markets, something we did not give to all the world outside. (Cheers.)

We contemplated favouring the import into this country of goods from the mandated territories. We were not securing any selfish advantage for ourselves in the markets in mandated territory and were not doing here, for the produce of the mandated country, anything which any other nation might not do in its own market if it so pleased.

If this Budget was referred to in the future with any word of praise or commendation, it would be because, for the first time, it had established the principle of Imperial preference by legislative act.

Captain Benn's motion was rejected by 215 votes to 45.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

MUST BE EFFICIENT AND SUFFICIENT.

London, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, moving a vote of £80,000,000 for the Navy, said that the personnel of the Navy at present was 180,000, compared with 407,000 at the Armistice.

Out of 300 warships and 800 auxiliaries under order at the Armistice, 84 warships and 110 auxiliaries, which were essential to replace old ships, or which were so far advanced that cessation of construction would not be economical, were being completed.

The cancelled ships included 3 battle-cruisers, including the *Hove*. The warships being constructed included a battle-cruiser, 14 light-cruisers, 37 destroyers, and 32 submarines.

The increase of pay in the Navy would amount to £10,000,000 in 1919. He emphasised the importance of an efficient Naval Staff in the Admiralty, in order to keep the Admiralty up-to-date.

He announced the appointment of a Committee, under Vice-Admiral Phillimore, to investigate the lessons of the war. He also emphasised the necessity of showing the Flag in the distant waters of the Empire.

The Admiralty would do its best to economise, but the Navy must be efficient and sufficient.

THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

A HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

London, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the following were the casualties in the recent disturbances:

Killed. Wounded.
Natives 800 1,600
Europeans and other civilians. 31 35
Troops 29 114

Three thousand seven hundred natives were sentenced in connection with the disturbances, mostly for short sentences.

Thirty-nine persons were sentenced to death, and 27 to penal servitude for life.

The Military Courts had ended on July 15th, in view of the complete restoration of tranquillity in Egypt. (Cheers.)

General Allenby had stated that he was remitting three months of the sentences imposed by the Military Courts, and releasing persons interned on political grounds.

ECHO OF CANADIAN DISTURBANCE AT EPSOM.

FIVE SOLDIERS SENT TO GAOL.

London, July 24th.

Seven Canadians were indicted in connection with the death of Station Sergeant Green, at Epsom, following on a disturbance caused by Canadian soldiers on June 14th.

Two have been discharged. Five, convicted of unlawfully and riotously assembling, have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT THE U.S.A.

London, July 24th.

His Majesty has accepted President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit America as the guest of the Government on the termination of the Canadian visit about December 31st.

CRICKET AT HOME.

London, July 24th.

Somerset beat Derbyshire by three wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 196 runs.

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 165 runs.

Hants beat Sussex by 64 runs.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA.

London, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. H. W. Forster stated that the British casualties in Russia since November, 1918, were as follows:

Officers killed 19
Officers wounded 20
Men killed 148
Men wounded 185
Officers missing 2
Men missing 37

RUSSIAN MUTINY ON THE ONEGA FRONT.

London, July 24th.

An Archangel communiqué states that a mutiny has occurred among the Russians on the Onega front, due to Bolsheviki propaganda.

The Russians have handed over the front and the town to the enemy.

On the railway front, the Bolshevists attacked the British, when they were taking over the line from the mutineers. The enemy were repulsed.

General Ironside now controls the situation and the fresh British volunteers are believed to be equal to the perilous task.

NO FURTHER SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

London, July 24th.

An Archangel communiqué states that the situation has everywhere been stabilised, excepting on the Onega front, where the enemy hold the town and the whole river.

The Russians on the railway front, who were disaffected, have been withdrawn.

Troops on the other fronts have not shown signs of discontent.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL PLES CAPTURED TARNOPOL.

COPENHAGEN, July 23rd.
General Ples has captured Tarnopol.

THE WASHINGTON RIOTS.

A FURTHER OUTBREAK.

WASHINGTON, July 23rd.

In spite of precautions, there was further racial rioting in the negro quarter last night.

Two members of the Defence Guard were shot dead. Another white man was severely slashed with a razor. All the negro assailants have escaped.

Troops are patrolling the streets.

TROUBLE BELIEVED TO BE AT AN END.

WASHINGTON, July 24th.

The racial riots have not recurred. Many troops are patrolling the City. The authorities believe that the trouble has ended.

FRENCH NOTABLES IN BELGIUM.

A VISIT TO GHENT.

PARIS, July 24th.

A Havas message says:—
King Albert, President Poincaré and Marshal Foch paid a visit to Ghent today.

Replying to an address from the Municipal Council, President Poincaré mentioned the dignified attitude of the people of Ghent during the German occupation, proving themselves worthy sons of the old gallant burghers who never failed to resist oppression.

IN MALINES.

President Poincaré and Marshal Foch also visited Malines and were received at the Cathedral by Cardinal Mercier.

who, in greeting France, represented by President Poincaré, said that there was no better expression of Belgian sentiment towards France than "We love France."

President Poincaré compared Cardinal Mercier to the old Bishops of bygone times who stopped the barbarians, being thus the protectors of cities.

The enthusiasm reached a climax when President Poincaré decorated Cardinal Mercier with the French War Cross.

FRENCH FINANCE.

GREAT INCREASE OF TAXATION.

PARIS, July 24th.

A Havas message says:—

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance pointed out that the great increase of taxation was serving as a guarantee for future loans.

He said it was intended to issue a railway loan for 750 million francs in August or September.

Financial negotiations were progressing favourably between France and the Allies as the Allies during the war would not cease to be Allies in the future.

The French Press urges financial intervention from America, pointing out that Europe is exhausted but that America is a creditor nation, possessing the greatest stock of gold intact, and having her industries—cotton, wheat, leather, oil, sugar, and copper—uninjured, all essential things for the reconstitution of Europe.

It is the time for loans on long term credit.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

BRITAIN WINS THE EMPIRE TROPHY.

London, July 23rd.

Britain won the Empire match competition at Bisley, the final scores reading:—

Britain 2,112 pts.
Australia 2,040 pts.
New Zealand 1,979 pts.
Canada 1,638 pts.

"DISGRACED IN THE HOUR OF SUCCESS."

GENERAL BARTER ON HIS DISMISSAL.

At a dinner in honour of the 47th Division in London, recently, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Barter, who commanded the division from 1914 to 1916, referring to the personal question, said:—"I was charged with the wanton waste of the men entrusted to my command at the battle of the Somme. I repudiate that charge with indignation. The measures taken which led to this loss were either in opposition to my representations or I was not responsible for them. I was dismissed at an hour's notice with disgrace from my division—a division which I had trained. I was dismissed at the hour of the most brilliant achievement of the division, the capture of High Wood, which several other divisions had made futile attempts to take. I think it is unexampled in military history that a military commander should be disgraced in the hour of success of the troops under his command, without any attempt at investigation. The charge of having been responsible for the useless sacrifice of the lives of those under me was, I maintain, a cruel and unjust accusation. My immediate appeal for investigation was totally ignored. Successive protests at home have met with the same fate. I have been even refused official information relating to superior orders and material facts connected with the operations in question which are necessary to the prosecution of my case, which it is possible will be brought before the public at an early date. I am determined that my military career shall be vindicated, and that I shall be absolved from the cruel accusation of having squandered the lives of those entrusted to my command."

COUNT LAUTREC SENT TO PRISON.

TRIPLE CHARGE AT SHANGHAI.

Count Lautrec de Toulouse de Savine, who was recently sent out of Hongkong, was before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on July 23rd, charged with insulting a representative of a foreign State—the Russian Consul at Shanghai; unlawfully attacking and insulting a public officer—the Russian Minister to China; and returning to Shanghai after having been expelled therefrom.

Det. Insp. Reeves said that when arrested the defendant had in his possession a number of valuables and documents, while at the station he said that he had succeeded in getting his passport visaed by the Japanese Consulate to allow him to go to Japan.

The defendant produced the passport and said he had been unable to leave Shanghai as he had been unable to obtain a berth.

Det. Insp. Reeves continued that the defendant asked why he had been arrested and when witness read the warrant over to him denied that he had ever written to the Russian Consul-General, but admitted that he had written to the Russian Minister.

Defendant said that according to Russian law he was entitled to make his complaint to a higher official and it was for that reason that he sent his letter to the Russian Minister.

The Assessor, Mr. Ivanoff: You know it was forbidden you last time to write to this Russian official in China.

Defendant: I have a right to send a letter to the Russian Minister.

The Assessor said that after he had written to the Russian Minister the defendant also sent a copy of the pamphlet he had ordered to a local contemporary, another to the Mixed Court, and one to the editor of the Russian paper.

The defendant denied sending the pamphlets to the Shanghai papers.

The Assessor reminded the defendant that last year he had been informed that he was not recognized as a Russian citizen.

Defendant, continuing, said it was impossible for him to get away from Shanghai as he could not get a ticket. He asked the Court to give the police an order to put him on board a steamer in the same way as he had been treated in Hongkong. While he was living in Wooning it was impossible for him either to obtain a berth or join a steamer without coming into Shanghai. His intention was to try to get to Vladivostok, where he hoped to sell nine gold watches which he had bought for the purpose.

The Court ordered the defendant to be imprisoned for one and a half months. The libellous pamphlets in Russian and English of which complaint had been made were to be destroyed and all accused's documents were to be seized by the police and brought to the Russian Consulate, by whom they would be handed over to the Russian Military Attaché.

EXTREMES IN IRELAND.

PLEA FOR AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

[By COLONEL ARTHUR LYNCH.]

Still the tension in Ireland is being keyed higher. This is in accord with what I recently wrote, but the intervention of Congress has brought about a crisis. The situation is delicate, but, above all things, I wish to see the way paved for the reconciliation between Ireland and England. A compact honourable as well as advantageous to both is possible.

Extremes on both sides are flourishing their verbal shields and repeating the silly cries which have done no good. The policy, for instance, of submerging Ireland for half an hour in the Atlantic is not practicable, nor would it settle the Irish question.

The action of the American Senate should not be regarded as unfriendly; rather the co-operation of the United States should be welcomed in dealing with this interminable problem. That is the note that I desire to strike just now, and if the response be found in a cordial spirit, then a dangerous complication will have vanished from the horizon.

DELAY DANGEROUS.

After the first flush of resentment English people may regret that our Yankee cousins are not guilty of interfering in a matter that does not concern them. There are three times as many Irish in America as are now to be found in Ireland, and the Irish question is always one of first importance at all Presidential elections.

President Wilson himself therefore could not, even if he so desired, ignore the pressure brought to bear upon him by his Irish friends. Moreover, he has been discussing with the representatives of this country affairs as diverse as those of Czechoslovakia and Ispahan, and while laying down the law to mankind from China to Peru, it does not seem extraordinary to take notice of so obtrusive a question as that of Ireland.

Remember that the Dominions are in the same case. The Parliament of every one of them have pronounced in favour of Irish self-government. Yes, you reply, but America is a foreign country. Well, do not make America too foreign; look on this breach of diplomatic etiquette rather as the hasty act of a friend than as a hostile move on the part of a nation seeking a quarrel.

Delay is not a settlement, even though delay has become so highly honoured in the sphere of super-statesmanship. Even there the results, ye gods, are not so brilliant that we can apply this method as a universal solvent for all troubles.

The only safety is to tackle the whole question resolutely with the determination to come to a settlement, to throw aside prejudices and resentments, to recognise the strength of the Nationalist demand for self-determination, while at the same time safeguarding Ulster in regard both to finance and religion.

Failing here, I believe, may lead to one of the worst of evils, an estrangement between the United States and this country.—*Espresso*.

GOLDSMITH AT THE VICTORIA.

On THURSDAY NIGHT the VICTORIA is projecting the World-Famous Novel of Goldsmith "The Vicar of Wakefield."

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It is a seven-part picture and, in spite of the prohibitive price the Victoria has paid for it, there will be no increase in prices.

Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**

KAISERISM GROWING. MILLIONS READY TO WELCOME HIS RETURN.

(BY HENRY ORPHAL, "DAILY EXPRESS"
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, June 5th.

There are many thinking people who earnestly hope that the *Entente* will prevent the ex-Kaiser's return to Germany, and thus probably save the world from another menace—but there are others.

Recent reports from the British and French newspapers, declaring that unless Germany accepted the *Entente's* demand to deliver the ex-Kaiser there would be no way of laying hands on him, since Holland had refused his extradition and neither France nor Belgium desired the job of acting as prosecutor—the latter for obvious reasons because, having a king herself, she could not execute a royal person—all these reports have seemingly encouraged the ex-Kaiser's followers, whose numbers are astonishingly great.

It is no exaggeration to say, that the ex-Kaiser would be cheered enthusiastically by millions if he returned to-day. Seeing that the only danger of the surrender of the ex-Kaiser lies with the present Government, the Pan-Germans are strengthening their efforts, but it is remarkable that even the Socialist members of the Cabinet have unanimously declared that Germany's so-called "prestige" forbade the delivery of the ex-Kaiser or any German to the *Entente*.

Pan-German agitators are having an easy job in blaming the revolution and the present Government for existing unpleasant conditions, and praising the old regime.

The majority of officers, being royalists by tradition, are agitating secretly and openly, and are circulating lists signed by thousands demanding the ex-Kaiser's return. The most effective agitators, however, are the so-called "uncrowned kings" of the old regime, most of whom are still in office and making effective use of this opportunity and of the Government's neglect or weakness.

The clergy must also not be forgotten. The ex-Kaiser's favourite clergyman, Dr. Dryander—the submarine reverend—gives another proof of this in an article published today in the Pan-German newspapers. Dr. Dryander says that the reception and sympathetic response accorded to his first article on the same subject have encouraged him to write another story of William's life, giving further evidence of his peaceful sentiments.

Dr. Dryander relates how some British Protestants, headed by the Quaker, Allen Baker, had induced the English Churches to invite representatives of all German Churches to England for the furtherance of a mutual understanding and the preservation of peace, in 1907. This plan was warmly supported by William, and a return visit in the following year was urged by the Germans, who feared that increasing British enmity and her peace-maker might frustrate the results.

In April 1909, William received Mr. Baker. Replying to the question why Germany was preparing for war, William declared: "If I ever wanted war I could have had it long ago; but I have always opposed it energetically. Why should we have war? Do you think there is any reason? I don't think you want to steal these pictures, neither do I want to fetch the Wallace Collection from London."

KAISER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Baker said, "But Germany needs expansion for her increasing population and needs colonies," whereupon the ex-Kaiser answered, "Yes, but England is so clever at colonising—it is better that she should continue, and let us follow with commerce."

To a remark that the man who would bring the three great culture nations—France, Great Britain and Germany—together towards peace would be the greatest man in history, William said, "Therefore we need a new reformer."

Mr. Baker, touching William's breast, said: "You—you are the man."

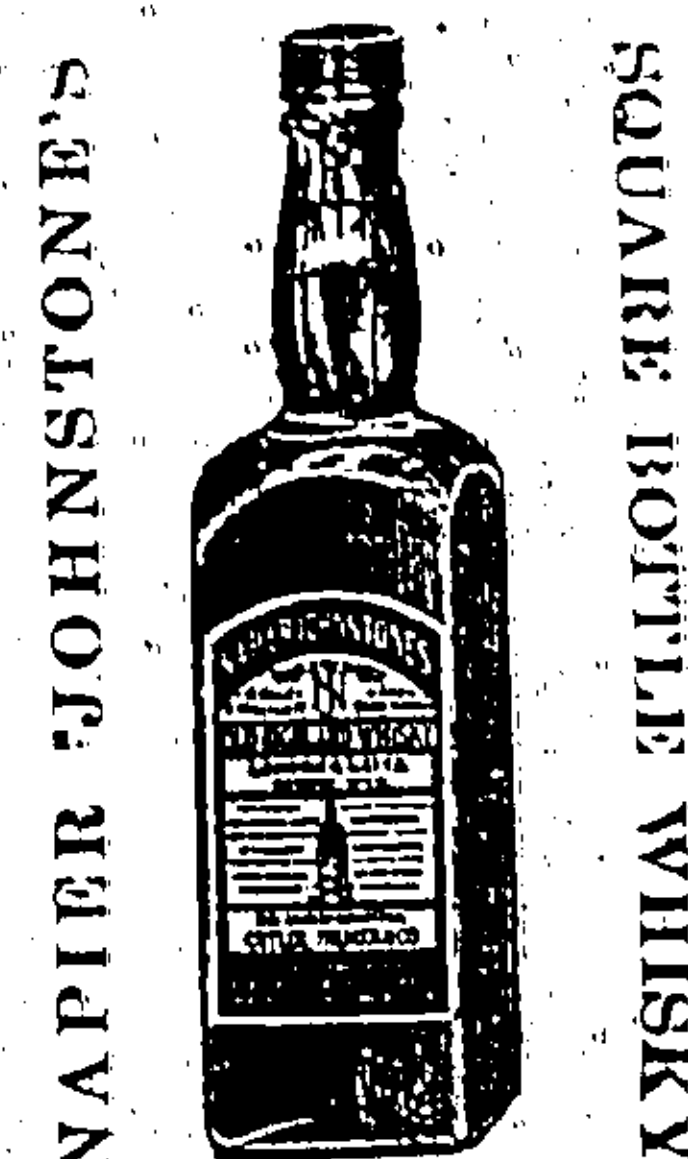
William seemed deeply moved, and said to Dr. Dryander: "I, too, want what this man wants, but to carry it out, one must be strong enough to impose peace."

DANGERS OF THE TIME. ARCHBISHOP'S WARNING.

Preaching at Sheffield Cathedral, recently, the Archbishop of York said we were going through a period which he thought he could say without exaggeration might be described as a crisis in the history of mankind almost comparable to that in which Christ was shown to us. This generation had to lay the foundation upon which the world was to be rebuilt, and the citizens of this country had devolved upon them the task of putting right the world which had been shaken and nearly ruined by this tremendous convulsion. The real danger was not in the convulsion of reaction in the very natural pushing forth of national claims and personal claims, the old enemy against whom we prevailed in the first stage might return in the second. He seemed at the present moment to discern a return of that old spirit which sought by possession of power and strength to win its way in nations and individuals. The next few weeks would have to decide whether the future of the world would be chaos or Christ. If the spirit of Christ could assert itself, it meant that we must be just even to the enemy for the ultimate public good. At the present time we could see a movement in every part of Europe for the maintenance of that materialism for which 700,000 of our men had laid down their lives. It was the duty of every citizen to resist the return of that spirit amongst them. They could get no better rallying-place from which to resist the enemy of might than the Mother Church to which they belonged.

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MENACE TO THE MINERS. WHAT STATE OWNERSHIP REALLY MEANS TO THE WORKERS.

[By J. HAYLOCK WILSON, C.B.E., M.P.]

It is an astonishing thing that so many honest and shrewd champions of the workers should be the advocates of any form of nationalisation. Only colossal ignorance of the effects of State control can explain the attitude of those Labour leaders who are crying for the adoption of this pernicious and wasteful system, which has been a ghastly and costly failure wherever it has been tried.

With all the energy I possess—and with the utmost earnestness—I want to protest against the proposed nationalisation of the mines and the railways of this country; and I feel that, owing to the wide experience I have had of the evils of the system, it is my duty to do so before it is too late.

The union of which I am the founder, as well as the president, has done a great deal to improve the conditions under which the seamen work. To-day it is a very powerful organisation, and its influence is world-wide; but, that position has not been won without a hard fight. We have had to overcome suspicion and to face persecution and prosecution, but we have gained the day, and I cannot stand idle and see the workers in other industries being led into the maze of difficulties through which we have fought our way.

EVILS.

Probably most of those who are now advocating nationalisation as the only solution of all industrial grievances are not aware of the evils which have been practised in the past under this system of control. If they know the facts, as I know them—well, I can only say that they must be more optimistic than I am as regards the future if they think that nationalisation will do any good.

I prefer to be warned by bitter experience rather than to court further disaster by giving still greater power into the hands of a class of men who so shamefully abused their limited opportunities in the past. Here is an instance of what happened in the shipping world before the seamen combined to protect their interests. It is an object-lesson, and it should be a warning.

In 1884 a union of seamen was formed; but it was small and weak, and when it failed to protect the men an appeal was made to Parliament. I need not go into details concerning the legislation which followed. It is enough to say that under the "Crim" as the owner's agent was called, flourished and grew rich. No man could obtain a berth without bribing the crimp, and the seamen were shamefully bled. In order to counteract this iniquitous state of affairs, Board of Trade officers were appointed to control the "signing on" of men.

Did corruption and bribery disappear under their cleansing supervision? Quite the reverse!

I can state—and I can prove—that many of these Board of Trade officers, who were drawing quite small wages, were making at least £20 a week out of their exactions from the sailors. No man who failed to hand over to the Board of Trade officer £1 of the pay which he drew on discharge had the slightest chance of a re-engagement; and it was almost impossible to bring the rogues to justice. The official cloak effectually covered them! Their official superiors would not listen to ordinary charges against them, and if they were compelled to make a so-called investigation they invariably discovered that nothing irregular had taken place.

THE WORKERS SUFFER.

It was only the seamen who suffered, and under any system of Government control—whether it be the control of mines or railways—it is the workers who will suffer. What happened then would occur again now, and it must be remembered that under the proposed scheme of nationalisation the official would be in a much stronger position than the old Board of Trade officer of the dockside.

Wherever in the past the official appeared, there was corruption, and there is no justification for the belief that a new and incorruptible type of official will be produced in the future. Sad experience should be enough to prove that the nationalisation of industry is a very dangerous experiment; and the official, once he has been installed, will not be easily ousted when the rottenness of the system has been demonstrated once more.

The adoption of any system of State ownership of the mines and the railways of Great Britain would be detrimental to the best interests of the community at large. The workers would suffer, and the consumers, or users, would also suffer; and the only person who would benefit would be the official. And my experience—and I speak as one who has suffered—have convinced me that of all tyrants the petty official is the worst. Moreover, there is no redress for the whole state is interested in the guardianship of its appointed representatives. Under private ownership, if there is a grievance to be redressed, an appeal can always be made to the law—as a last resort. Under State ownership, to what really impartial tribunal can an appeal be made?

WASTE.

Apart from these personal, or individual arguments against nationalisation, I am opposed to the system for economic reasons. State ownership means waste of administration—higher costs and the multiplication of employees to an absurd extent—and the diffusion of effort. It is also an inefficient machine owing to the tedious and slow way in which decisions are arrived at after lengthy and quite unnecessary formalities. It is crippling to any business, in which success depends

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION. KING'S MESSAGE TO BRITONS.

Correspondence issued by the Foreign Office records the principal features of last year's visit to the principal South American States of the British Special Mission, under the leadership of Sir Maurice de Bunsen. The objects which the Government had in view in despatching the Mission were:—

(1.)—To offer congratulations to those countries which have definitely shown their sympathy with the Allied cause; to indicate to them the principles for which we are fighting, and the ideals which urge this country to persevere in the conduct of the war.

(2.)—To go into the various delicate economic questions which have arisen between His Majesty's Government and the countries of South America as a result of the war, and in which it is frequently difficult to arrive at a satisfactory understanding by correspondence.

(3.)—To enable the representatives of His Majesty in South America to gain, after some years' absence from the United Kingdom, that thorough understanding of the policy of His Majesty's Government which is necessary if they are to carry out the instructions conveyed to them in the spirit as well as in the letter.

Everywhere the members of the Mission were accorded a warm welcome alike by the Governments and peoples of the countries visited; and the tour achieved valuable results in promoting cordial relations between the Empire and the various Republics, and in advancing British national and commercial interests throughout the continent.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen was entrusted with a special message from the King to his subjects in Latin America, which was read at a reception of the British colony of Rio de Janeiro, the first city visited by the Mission. The message, which produced a profound effect, and was greeted with loyal demonstrations, was in the following terms:—

"At a time when we are fighting with our gallant Allies for the cause of freedom, liberty, and justice throughout the world, I send by my Ambassador a message to all my subjects in the hospitable Republics of Latin America."

"From your distant homes your young manhood has answered unhesitatingly the call of your country. You have given generous assistance to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been wounded, or who are prisoners in the hands of the enemy."

"I gladly acknowledge such acts of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and am confident you will maintain this high standard until the aims which compelled us to enter the war are fully secured."

"In the past the Empire has owed much to the spirit of individual enterprise which has been characteristic of its citizens."

"In the future, if our peoples are to attain that measure of success in our competition with the rest of the world which is essential to their full security and progress, there must be added to individual enterprise, in an ever-increasing degree, that new spirit of collective effort which has been already born of the struggle through which we are passing."

"Take this to heart in all your concerns, both national and private."

"To you all I say, 'Stand by!' for your country's needs, you now and always."

THE AMERICA CUP.

"I intend to try to win the America Cup with Shamrock IV, next year," said Sir Thomas Lipton to a *Daily Express* representative on his return from the United States. "She is an American waters, and an American expert who has inspected her agrees with me that she is in excellent condition."

"We may make a few alterations to her, but I have left this matter to her designer, Mr. Nicholson."

"I mean to bring the cup back again to England if I can, and if I do not win it next year I shall have another boat built."

"The defender of the cup will be the *Resolute*, the boat which it was originally arranged should race Shamrock IV. She belongs to an American syndicate."

upon quick decision and prompt action, to be obliged to refer the most trivial details to superiors at a distance before any step can be taken.

The export trade of the country would be crippled by the adoption of nationalisation. As regards the coal mines, this would be disastrous, owing to the keen competition which the United States of America will offer in the future. It would affect not only the coal industry, but the shipping of the country, and whatever effects these two industries must have the effect of raising prices all round.

There may be—and, indeed, there are—many injustices to be redressed in the existing relations between employers and employees. But nationalisation does not supply the solution. It will be the curse of the country—the curse of all classes of the community—and I intend to fight against it with all my strength. I am convinced that the nationalisation of industry would precipitate a state of social chaos which might very easily develop into a bloody revolution; and, believing that, I should be a traitor to keep silent at this critical moment in what is supposed to be a life and death struggle for industrial liberty and for the welfare of the workers.

As I have already said, I can only suppose that ignorance of the effects of nationalisation is the explanation of the attitude of the advocates of State control. If they persist in their present demands, after having had the dangers pointed out to them, it will be difficult to believe in their disinterested loyalty to the cause of labour and in the honesty of their intentions.—*Express*.

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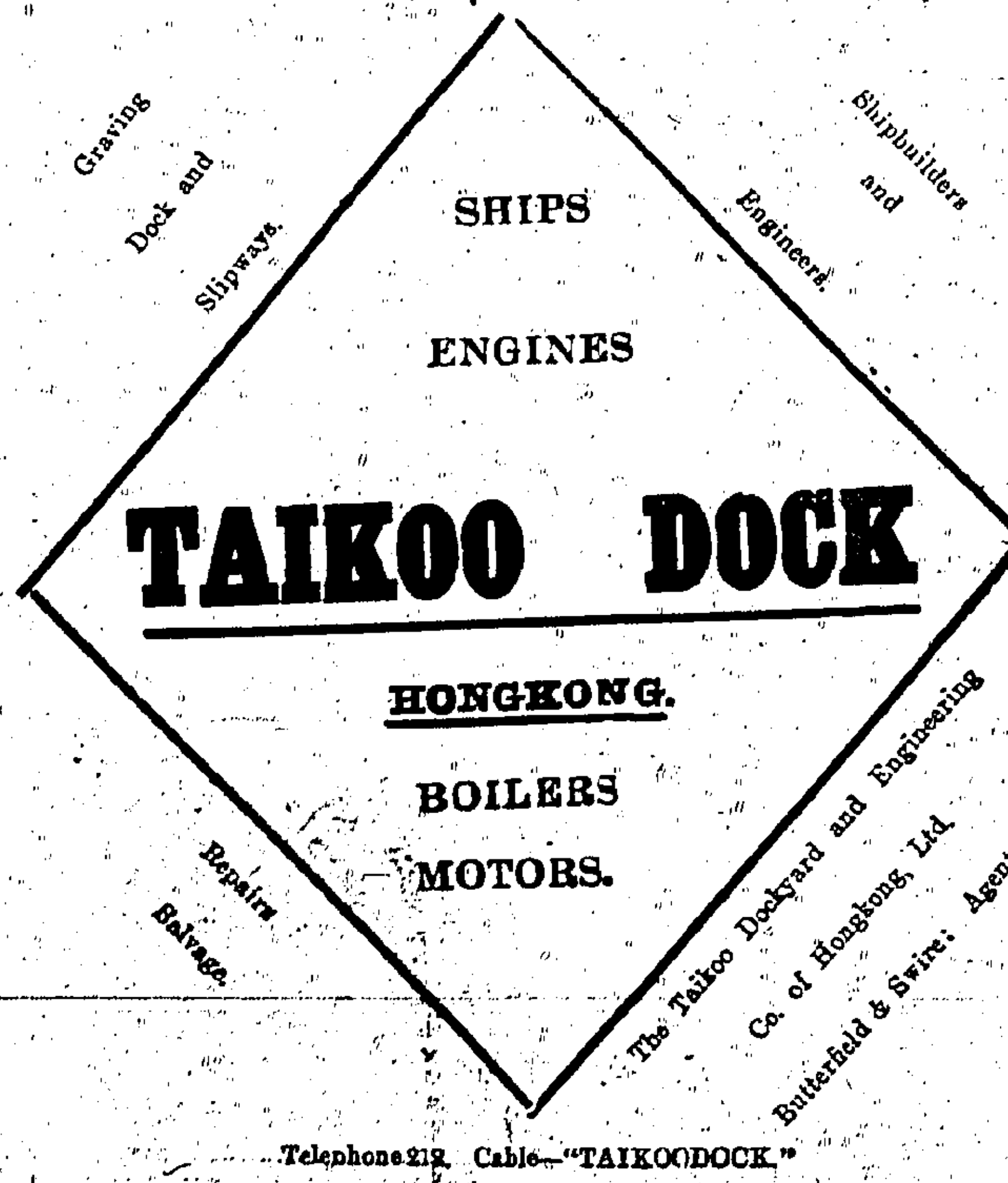
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Fuchiki Maru, Japanese str., 1,063 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, from Kirin-M.B.K.

Zuichou, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Hooker, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. B. & S.

July 28th.
Hui Hong, British str., 1,070 tons, Capt. Evans, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Douglas S.S. Co.

Haidis, Norwegian str., 1,065 tons, Capt. Bull, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice. Thomsen & Co.

Huonball, British str., 2,752 tons, Capt. Edwards, from Tientsin, with a cargo of fuel oil. Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Liverpool Maru, Japanese str., 1,350 tons, Capt. Kato, from Vladivostok and Shanghai, with a general cargo. Suzuki & Co.

Singking, British str., 1,016 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. B. & S.

Tamara Maru No. 38, Japanese str., 1,821 tons, Capt. Fujita, from Kobe and Keelung, with a cargo of coal. Suzuki & Co.

Unani Maru, Japanese str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Wisida, from Keelung and Takao, with a general cargo and coal. O.S.K.

Yuch San, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. Kennedy, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

July 29th.
Chuk Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. Courtney, from Moji, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Dusan Maru, Japanese str., 1,690 tons, Capt. Maruoka, from Chungking and Poochow, with ballast. Y. K. K.

Haiman, British str., 841 tons, Capt. Pate, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo. Carmichael & Clarke.

Hawaii Maru, Japanese str., 3,219 tons, Capt. Suruga, from Yokohama and Nagasaki, with a general cargo. O.S.K.

Kuangling, Chinese str., 1,468 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Canton, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. Co.

Lok Sang, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Wo Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. James, from Swatow, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Mrs. Huihong, on July 28th.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. H. W. Dick, Miss O'Toole.

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1 AUGUST 6th, 1919.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL on or about
August 20th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

CLEARANCES.

July 28th.

Agamemnon, for Liverpool.
Lung Sang, for Shanghai.
Hok Canton, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Hui Chong, for Tientsin.
Tadus Maru, for Bombay.
Japan, for Calcutta.
Kaifu Maru, for Keelung.
Peking, for Kobe.
Sylvan Arrow, for Beaumont.
Tat Shing, for Yokohama.

July 28th.

Ming-ya, for Yokohama.
Yuet Shing, for Swatow.

July 29th.

Chihli, for Hongkong.
Luchow, for Bangkok.
Nanking, for Canton.
Sunning, for Shanghai.
Siu Sang, for Canton.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 28th, 12.45.—Warning to Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Peking.—Typhoon in Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E. direction unknown, nearly stationary.

July 29th, 9.30.—Order given to lower local typhoon signal No. 4.

July 29th, 11.15.—Warning to Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Peking.—Typhoon in Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 109 deg. E. direction W.S.W., velocity 4 to 8 miles per hour.

July 29th, 12.00.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and decreased moderately at Tientsin. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. At 8 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about latitude 18 deg. N. and longitude 109 deg. E., moving W.S.W.

No forecast can be given for Hongkong as the track of the typhoon is now very uncertain. It may possibly curve to northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 2.77 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.84 inches, against an average of 60.65 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast, rain.
Formosa Channel	Light variable winds.
South Coast of China between E. to variable Hongkong and Lamock's winds, moderate	
South Coast of China between E. to variable Hongkong and Hainan	moderating.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1918.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NAGOYA"	28th Aug	28th Sept	7th Oct

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
"DILWARA"	30th July, 4 p.m.	14th Aug

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
"DILWARA"	30th July, 4 p.m.	14th Aug

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due SHANGHAI about
"DILWARA"	30th July, 4 p.m.	14th Aug

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MCKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th July	8th Aug, 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	30th July	26th Aug, 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly-qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

YOKOHAMA and KOBE...	"FOOKSANG" Wed.,	30th July, 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"FROSHING" Thurs.,	31st July, 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG" Fri.,	1st Aug., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG" Fri.,	1st Aug., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Fri.,	1st Aug., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG" Sat.,	2nd Aug., 11 a.m.
KOBE	"KUSANG" Sat.,	2nd Aug., 5 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri.,	8th Aug., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fun and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly or passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

JOINED LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaoow.

COOK'S "EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing full particulars of all lines from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON".

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 318.

THE ROYAL

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM

PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BARRERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also, SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE, CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CP OS

SAILINGS!
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	From HONGKONG	Due VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 6
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$481 Subject to change

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$481 without notice

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$436 without notice

"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436 without notice

CANADIAN NEW TRAIN DE LUXE

"THE TRANSCANDIAN LITHE" Vancouver to Montreal 92.15 hours

For particulars regarding passage: For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, P. & O. Steamship Co., Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Phone 722. General Agent: P. & O. Steamship Co., Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"W. STERN NIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDERIDGE" ... August 15th.

"EDMORE" ... August 21st.

"WEST BEFFBURN" ... Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About August 25th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA

KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

NANYO MARU No. 1...

NANYO MARU No. 2...

NANYO MARU No. 3...

SODEGAURA MARU...

KYODO MARU No. 13...

TAMON MARU No. 1...

ASOSAN MARU...

CHEIAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG, BANGKOK

AND OR

SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,

Top Floor, KING'S BUILDING,

113

TEL. 140 and 155.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, BEKIN, PORT SAID, CAIRO, MANAMA,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIWAO, BANGKOK, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,

Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to

Mediterranean.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Aug., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th Aug., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Ningbo (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Ewart	FRIDAY, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 8th Aug., at 1 P.M.

For Swatow Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The S.S. "WEST CONOB"	will sail from this port on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. For further information rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	26th Aug.	25th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	30th July, 4 P.M.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU	Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	Friday, 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca)	Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.
INABA MARU	Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Thursday, 31st July.
TOTOMI MARU	Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe, & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	Wednesday, 6th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 13th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU	Tuesday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

AWA MARU (London & Antwerp)	Monday, 4th August.
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For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

J. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 22

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SISHIRI MARU"	30,000	Aug. 3rd.
"SHINYU MARU"	33,000	Aug. 13th.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Aug. 28th.
"KOREA MARU"	30,000	Sept. 10th.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Sept. 25th.

* omitting call at Shanghai and also calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 10th.
"ISSEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 4th.

* These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, (King's Building).

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 32,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 30,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 28th Aug.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 25th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. E. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 30th July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY: "SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY: "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 22nd, 1919. "CHINA" Sept. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.] O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1942.

